

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

Application number: 87303450.8

Date of filing: 21.04.87

Int. Cl.³: **C 07 D 239/42**
C 07 D 403/12, C 07 D 409/1-2
C 07 D 401/12, C 07 D 405/1-2
C 07 F 7/10, A 01 N 43/54
A 01 N 43/653, A 01 N 43/7-13
A 01 N 47/18, A 01 N 47/36

Priority: 23.04.86 DE 3614060

Date of publication of application:
28.10.87 Bulletin 87/44

Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

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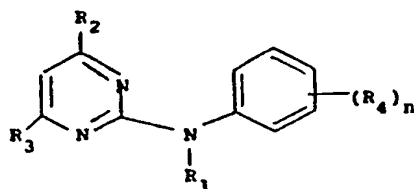
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Anilinopyrimidine fungicides.

There are described new pyrimidine derivatives of the general Formula I



in which n is 0, 1 or 2;

R₁ is a) the group -CXR₅, where X is oxygen or sulphur and R₅ is hydrogen, a nitrogen or sulphur containing heterocyclic group, which can contain other hetero atoms, optionally substituted alkenyl, acyl, alkoxy-carbonyl, alkyl substituted by aryloxy, or optionally substituted mono- or dialkylamino; or R₅ is the

group -NHR₆, where R₆ is substituted amino, substituted carbamoyl, optionally substituted alkylsulphonyl, acyl or arylsulphonyl, and when n is 0 or when X is sulphur, R₅ can also be alkyl, haloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxy-carbonylalkyl or arylamino;

b) cyano or the group -CXYR₇, where X and Y are the same or different and are oxygen, sulphur or optionally substituted imino and R₇ is optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, acyl or a nitrogen or sulphur containing heterocyclic group, which can contain other hetero atoms; or

c) when n is 1 or 2 and at least one R₄ group is haloalkoxy, R₁ can be hydrogen;

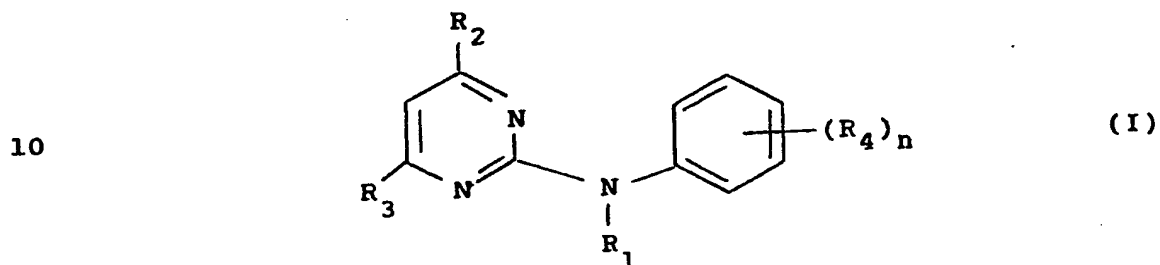
R₂ and R₃ are the same or different and are alkyl, and R₄ is alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, nitro or cyano. The compounds have fungicidal activity.

Case P 2930

This invention relates to new pyrimidine derivatives, having fungicidal activity.

Pyrimidine compounds with fungicidal activity are
 5 already known (e.g. DD PS 151,404 and 236,667).

According to the invention there are provided compounds of general formula I



in which

n is 0, 1 or 2;

15 R_1 is

- a) the group $-CXR_5$, where X is oxygen or sulphur and R_5 is hydrogen, a nitrogen or sulphur containing heterocyclic group, which can contain other hetero atoms, optionally substituted alkenyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkyl substituted
 20 by aryloxy, or optionally substituted mono- or dialkylamino; or R_5 is the group $-NHR_6$, where R_6 is substituted amino, substituted carbamoyl, optionally substituted alkylsulphonyl, acyl or
 25 arylsulphonyl, and when n is 0 or when X is

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sulphur. R_5 can also be alkyl, haloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxy carbonyl alkyl or arylamino;

b) cyano or the group $-CX_YR_7$, where X and Y are the same or different and are oxygen, sulphur or optionally substituted imino and R_7 is optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, acyl or a nitrogen or sulphur containing heterocyclic group, which can contain other hetero atoms; or

c) when n is 1 or 2 and at least one R_4 group is haloalkoxy, R_1 can be hydrogen;

R_2 and R_3 are the same or different and are alkyl, and

R_4 is alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, nitro or cyano.

Imino groups are preferably substituted e.g. by alkyl or aryl. Alkyl and alkoxy groups are preferably of 1 to 7, e.g. 1 to 4 carbon atoms, especially methyl.

Substituents, when present on any alkyl, alkylene or alkoxy group, include halogen, alkoxy (e.g. of 1 to 4

carbon atoms), hydroxy, alkylthio, nitro, optionally substituted amino, cyano, trialkylsilyl, carboxy,

alkoxy carbonyl, acyloxy, aryl and heteroaryl. Alkenyl groups are generally of 2 to 4 carbon atoms and may be substituted e.g. by halogen or aryl. The term aryl means

phenyl, optionally substituted, e.g. by halogen, alkyl,

haloalkyl, alkoxy or nitro. The term heteroaryl includes groups such as furyl, pyridyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thienyl, pyridyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl; benzimidazolyl and thiazolyl. By the term nitrogen or sulphur containing heterocyclic group is meant a nitrogen or sulphur containing groups such as those given under the term "heteroaryl", and non-aromatic groups such as morpholino, and piperidino. The term 'acyl' includes the residue of sulphonic and phosphorus containing acids as well as carboxylic acids. Acyl groups are preferably alkanoyl e.g. of 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Amino groups may be substituted, e.g. by one or two alkyl groups or two substituents can form a ring, e.g. to form a morpholino or piperidino ring.

It is generally preferred that R_2 and R_3 are both methyl. It is also preferred that n is 0. A particularly preferred group of compounds are those in which R_1 is $-\text{COR}_5$, where R_5 is 1-(1,2,4-triazolyl) or 1-imidazolyl or is $-\text{COOR}_7$, in which R_7 is C_{1-7} -alkyl, optionally substituted by C_{1-7} -alkylamino. Another valuable group of compounds are those where R_1 is $-\text{CSR}_5$, in which R_5 is hydrogen or alkyl.

The compounds of the invention have activity as fungicides, especially against fungal diseases of plants, e.g. Botrytis spp., especially B. cinerea; mildews and

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particularly barley powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis),
cucurbit powdery mildew (E. cichoracearum), and vine downy
mildew (Plasmopora viticola), rice blast (Pyricularia
oryzae) and wheat brown rust (Puccinia recondita). Other
5 diseases against which the compounds may be active include
apple scab (Venturia inaequalis), potato blight
(Phytophthora infestans), bean rust (Uromyces
appendiculatus), Fusarium nivale on rye, leaf spot, e.g.
Septoria nodorum on wheat, and also bunt on wheat
10 (Tilletia caries)

The invention thus also provides a method of combating
a fungus at a locus infested or liable to be infested
therewith, which comprises applying to the locus a
fungicidally effective amount of a compound of the
15 invention.

The invention also provides an agricultural
composition comprising a compound of formula I in
admixture with an agriculturally acceptable diluent or
carrier.

20 The composition of the invention may of course include
more than one compound of the invention. In addition the
composition can comprise one or more additional active
ingredients, for example compounds known to possess
plant-growth regulant, herbicidal, fungicidal,
25 insecticidal or acaricidal properties. If desired the

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compounds of the invention can be used in sequence with the other active ingredient.

The compounds of the invention show their activity both in pre- and post-emergent treatment.

5 The rates of use, depending on the target, amount in general to 0.005 to 5 kg of active agent/ha but can also be optionally higher. The time of application is determined by the target and the climatic conditions.

10 The compositions of the invention can take any form known in the art for the formulation of agrochemicals, for example, a solution, a dispersion, an aqueous emulsion, a dusting powder, a seed dressing, a fumigant, a smoke, a dispersible powder, an emulsifiable concentrate or granules. Moreover it can be in a suitable form for
15 direct application or as a concentrate or primary composition which requires dilution with a suitable quantity of water or other diluent before application.

20 An emulsifiable concentrate comprises a compound of the invention dissolved in a water-immiscible solvent which is formed into an emulsion with water in the presence of an emulsifying agent.

A dusting powder comprises a compound of the invention intimately mixed and ground with a solid pulverulent diluent, for example, kaolin.

25 A granular solid comprises a compound of the invention

associated with similar diluents to those which may be employed in dusting powders, but the mixture is granulated by known methods. Alternatively it comprises the active ingredient absorbed or adsorbed on a pre-granular diluent, for example, Fuller's earth, attapulgite or limestone grit.

Wettable powders, granules or grains usually comprise the active ingredient in admixture with a suitable surfactant and an inert powder diluent such as china clay.

Another suitable concentrate is a flowable suspension concentrate which is formed by grinding the compound with water or other liquid, a wetting agent and a suspending agent.

The percentage of the active ingredient(s) in the various preparations can vary within wide limits. For example, the compositions can contain about 10 to 90 percent by weight active ingredients, and about 90 to 10 percent by weight liquid or solid carriers, as well as, optionally up to 20 percent by weight of surfactant.

The preparation of the formulations according to the invention can be carried out in a known manner, for example by milling or mixing processes. Optionally, individual components can be mixed just before use for example by the so-called tank-mixing method.

Formulations can be prepared, for example, from the following ingredients:

A. Wettable Powder

- 5 a) 40 percent by weight active ingredient
 25 percent by weight bentonite
 20 percent by weight silicic acid
 10 percent by weight calcium lignosulphonate
 5 percent by weight surface-active agent based on
 a mixture of calcium lignosulphonate and
 alkylphenol polyglycol ether
- 10 b) 25 percent by weight active ingredient
 60 percent by weight kaolin
 10 percent by weight silicic acid
 5 percent by weight surface-active agent based on
 the sodium salt of N-methyl-N-oleytaurine and
 calcium lignosulphonate
- 15 c) 10 percent by weight active ingredient
 60 percent by weight bentonite
 15 percent by weight silicic acid
 10 percent by weight calcium lignosulphonate
 5 percent by weight surface-active agent based on
20 the sodium salt of N-methyl-N-oleytaurine and
 calcium lignosulphonate

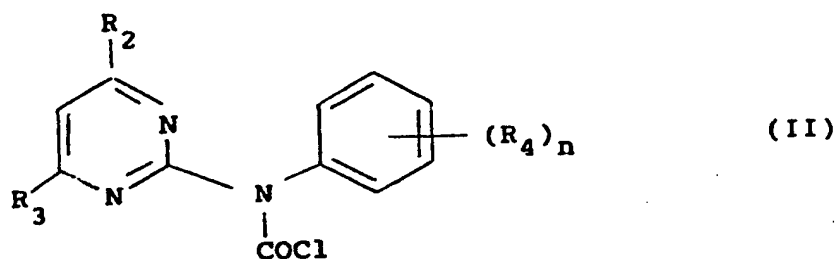
B Paste

45 percent by weight active ingredient
5 percent by weight sodium aluminium silicate
15 percent by weight cetyl polyglycol ether with 8
5 moles ethylene oxide
2 percent by weight spindle oil
10 percent by weight polyethylene glycol
23 parts water

C) Emulsifiable concentrate

10 25 percent by weight active ingredient
15 percent by weight cyclohexanone
55 percent by weight xylene
5 percent by weight of mixture of
nonylphenylpolyoxyethylene or calcium
15 dodecylbenzenesulphonate

The compounds of the invention can be prepared in a variety of known ways. Thus in the case when R_1 is the group $-CXR_5$, where R_5 is i) a heterocyclic group or an optionally substituted amino group or ii) NHR_6 , where
20 R_6 is substituted amino or when R_1 is $-CXYR_7$, where X and Y are oxygen or sulphur, then a compound of formula
II



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in which R_2 , R_3 and R_4 have the meanings given above is reacted with a compound of formula, R_5H or R_7YH , in which R_5 , R_7 and Y have the meanings given above.

Alternatively, a compound of the invention can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula I, where R_1 is hydrogen, with i) a compound of formula R_5CXCl or R_7YCXCl , ii) with cyanogen bromide, when R_1 in formula I is cyano or iii) with an isocyanate when R_5 is substituted amino or with a sulphonyl isocyanate when R_6 is alkyl- or arylsulphonyl. This reaction is generally carried out in the presence of an inert solvent such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dimethylformamide or dimethyl sulphoxide. Where the molecule which is eliminated is acidic, the reaction can advantageously be carried out under basic conditions. Where the compound of formula R_5H or R_7YH can form a salt, (e.g. in the case when R_5H is triazole or imidazole or R_7YH is a phenol) then it may be desirable that it is reacted as a salt, e.g. the sodium salt, which is generally formed in situ.

The reaction temperature is generally from -15 to 100°C .

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preferably between 20 and 50°C.

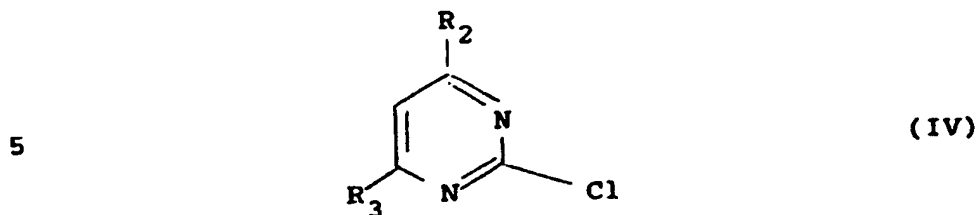
The compound of formula II can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula I, where R_5 is hydrogen, preferably in the form of a salt such as the sulphate or hydrochloride, with a compound such as phosgene or trichloromethyl chloroformate. The reaction is generally carried out in an inert solvent, e.g. in an aromatic hydrocarbon, such as toluene, at a temperature of around 100°C.

10 When R_1 is formyl the compounds of the invention can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula I, where R_1 is hydrogen, with formic-acetic anhydride. Compounds where X is sulphur can be obtained by sulphurising the corresponding compound where X is oxygen, e.g. with phosphorus pentasulphide.

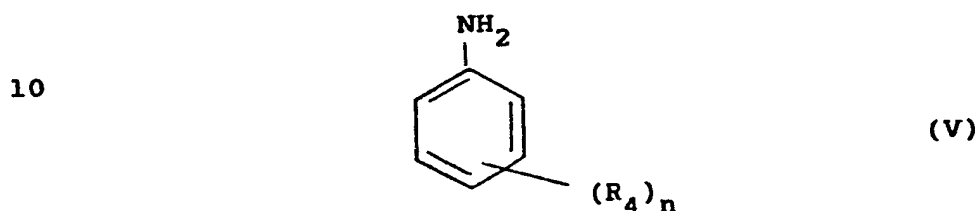
15 When R_5 is the group $-NHR_6$ the compounds of the invention can be obtained by reacting a compound of formula I, where R_1 is hydrogen, with the corresponding isocyanate or isothiocyanate of formula, R_6NCX .

20 Where R_1 is $-CXYR_7$, where one of X and Y is an imino group, the compounds of the invention can be obtained by reacting the compound of formula I, where R_1 is hydrogen, with an isocyanate or isothiocyanate under basic conditions followed by reaction with a compound, 25 $R_7\text{Halogen}$.

Compounds of formula I, where R_1 is hydrogen, can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula IV



with a compound of formula V



The compounds of formula IV and V are either known or can be prepared according to known methods.

15 The compounds of formula I, where R_5 is hydrogen, and R_3 and R_4 are different, are novel and form part of the invention. The compounds of formula I, where R_5 is hydrogen, and R_3 and R_4 are both ethyl are also novel and form part of the invention.

20 The invention is illustrated in the following Examples. Structures of isolated novel compounds were confirmed by elemental and/or other appropriate analyses. Temperatures are in °C.

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Example 1

2-Anilino-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine hydrochloride (100 g) was suspended in toluene (1200 ml). A slow stream of phosgene was passed through this over 5.5 hours at 108° (bath temperature of 120°) and then stirred for a further hour at the same temperature. After standing overnight, c. 300 ml of toluene was distilled at a bath temperature of 150°. It was then evaporated under reduced pressure. The oily residue was extracted twice with hexane (1000 ml) and the solution concentrated under reduced pressure. After a period of time crystals formed and these were separated to give N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-phenylcarbamoyl chloride. This was shown by thin layer chromatography to be a uniform product, which was used without further purification.

Sodium triazole (54.6 g) was added portionwise to a solution of this product (78.53 g) in tetrahydrofuran (THF) (700 ml). The internal temperature rose to 32° over 12 minutes. It was then stirred overnight, filtered and the remaining solution concentrated in vacuo. After stirring with dry diisopropyl ether, there was obtained N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-phenyl-1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide, as colourless crystals, m.p. 157°. (Compound 1).

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Example 2

Dry calcium carbonate (3.06 g) was added portionwise with vigorous stirring to a solution of N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-phenylcarbamoyl chloride (4.0 g) in methanol (100 ml). The mixture was then heated to 50° and after 15 minutes worked up. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the mother liquor concentrated. After treatment with ether the insoluble calcium chloride was filtered and the filtrate concentrated whereby methyl N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-phenylcarbamate, m.p. 97-100°, crystallised out. (Compound 2).

Example 3

2-Anilino-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine (10 g) was added to formic-acetic anhydride (prepared from formic acid (5 ml) and acetic anhydride (12ml)) and the mixture heated gently to 40° to give a clear solution. After standing for 4 days, a crystalline solid separated and toluene was added to give a clear solution again. The mixture was evaporated to dryness, more toluene added and reevaporated. The product was recrystallised from ethyl acetate/light petroleum to give N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-formanilide, m.p. 134-5°. (Compound 3).

Example 4

A mixture of the product from Example 3 (4.5 g) and phosphorus pentasulphide (5 g) in dry benzene (150 ml) was heated at reflux for 2½ hours. The mixture was filtered
5 and the filtrate was treated whilst hot with charcoal and re-filtered. The filtrate was evaporated and the residue extracted with toluene. The extract was filtered and allowed to crystallise. The solid was re-crystallised from toluene-light petroleum to give N-(4,6-dimethyl-
10 pyrimidin-2-yl)thioformanilide, m.p. 161-5-163°. (Compound 4).

Example 5

Methylsulphonyl isocyanate (3.15 g) was added dropwise to a solution of 2-anilino-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine (3.98 g)
15 in toluene (40 ml). The mixture was then stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. The solid was separated and dried in vacuo. to give 1-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidine-2-yl)-3-methylsulphonyl-1-phenylurea, m.p. 186-192°. (Compound
5).

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Example 6

Aqueous sodium hydroxide (130 ml of 40% solution) was added to a stirred solution of 4-nitrophenol (50 g) in dioxan (450 ml). The mixture was heated to 80° and, with stirring, chlorodifluoromethane was bubbled through over 20 hours at a rate such that no gas was exhausted. The mixture was then filtered, the filtrate evaporated and the residue extracted with ether. The extract was washed with aqueous sodium hydroxide, dried and evaporated to give 1-difluoromethoxy-4-nitrobenzene. This was then converted by treatment in a conventional manner with zinc and ammonium chloride to give 4-difluoromethoxyaniline as a yellow oil. 2-Chloro-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine (4.7 g) was added with stirring to this product (6 g) followed by concentrated hydrochloric acid (0.25 ml) and the mixture heated to 140°. It was then cooled, added to aqueous sodium hydroxide and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with aqueous sodium chloride, dried and evaporated. The residue was recrystallised from diisopropyl ether in light petroleum to give 2-(4-difluoromethoxyanilino)-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine, m.p. 81-2°. (Compound 6).

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Example 7

2-Anilino-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine (10 g) was added to a suspension of sodium hydride in oil (1.65 g of an 80% suspension) in dry THF (100 ml) and the mixture was heated under reflux until evolution of hydrogen ceased. Phenyl isothiocyanate (6.6 ml) was added slowly to the clear solution. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solid was collected, washed with ether and dried in vacuo to give crude N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N,N'-diphenylisothiourea sodium salt. To a stirred solution of this product (7.2 g) in dimethyl sulphoxide (10 ml) was added a solution of methyl iodide (1.3 ml) in dimethyl sulphoxide (10 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours and then concentrated. The residue was treated with water and then extracted with dichloromethane. The extract was worked up in conventional manner to give N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-S-methyl-N,N'-diphenylisothiourea, m.p. 101-3°. (Compound 7).

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Example 8

A solution of 2-anilino-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine (5 g) in toluene was added to a suspension of sodium hydride in oil (0.75 g of an 80% suspension) in toluene (100 ml) and
5 the mixture was heated under reflux until evolution of hydrogen ceased. A solution of trichloroacetyl chloride (2.8 ml) in toluene (20 ml) was added dropwise at room temperature and the mixture heated at 80° for one hour. It was then worked up by filtration through silica using
10 dichloromethane as eluent. The solvent was evaporated and the residue, after solidification, was recrystallised from ethyl acetate/diisopropyl ether to give N-(4,6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-N-phenyltrichloroacetamide.
m.p. 125.5-7°. (Compound 8).

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Example 9

In a similar manner to that described in one of the previous Examples, the following compounds were obtained:

In the table the following abbreviation are used:

5 Tr = 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl;

 Im = 1-imidazolyl;

 Py = 1-pyrazolyl;

 Te = 1-tetrazolyl;

 Be = 1-benzimidazolyl;

10 Th = 2-thienyl;

 Suc = succinimido;

 Mo = morpholino;

 Pip = piperidino;

 Pyr(4) = 4-pyridyl;

15 Pyr(2) = 2-pyridyl;

 Me = methyl;

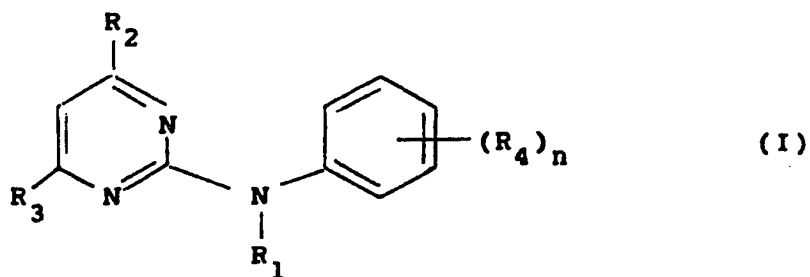
 Et = ethyl;

 Pr = propyl;

 Ph = phenyl;

20 Fu = 2-furyl.

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	Cpd	R ₂	R ₃	R ₁	(R ₄) _n	Physical constant
	no.					m.p.(°) or n _D ^{RT}
10	9	Me	Me	COTr	3-Cl-	120-1
	10	Me	Me	COTr	2-Cl-	119-20
	11	Me	Me	COTr	2,6-Me ₂ -	171-2
	12	Me	Me	COTr	2,4-Cl ₂ -	121-2
	13	Me	Me	COIm	4-Cl-	169-70
15	14	Me	Me	COIm	3-Cl-	123-4
	15	Me	Me	COIm	2-Cl-	131-2
	16	Me	Me	COOEt	-	78-80
	17	Me	Me	COOC ₇ H ₁₅	-	150
	18	Me	Me	COOC ₈ H ₁₇	-	47-8
20	19	Me	Me	COO(CH ₂) ₂ NMe ₂	-	1.5472
	20	Me	Me	COMe	-	65-8
	21	Me	Me	COOC ₁₅ H ₃₁	-	76-8
	22	Me	Me	COPh	-	168-71
	23	Me	Me	COIm	-	126-7
25	24	Me	Me	COCF ₃	-	139-41

Cpd	R ₂	R ₃	R ₁	(R ₄) _n	Physical constant
no.					m.p.(°) or n _D ^{RT}
	25	Me	Me	COCOOEt	- 128-30
5	26	Me	Me	COMe	3,5-Cl ₂ - 136-7
	27	Me	Me	COCyclopropyl	3,5-Cl ₂ - 128-30
	28	Me	Me	COCH ₂ OMe	2,6-Me ₂ - 86-7
	29	Me	Me	COCyclopropyl	2,6-Me ₂ - 123-4
	30	Me	Me	COO-(2-MeOCO-Ph)	- 140-2
10	31	Me	Me	COO-(4-NO ₂ -Ph)	- 134-6
	32	Me	Me	COO-Suc	- 198-200
	33	Me	Me	CONHCH ₂ CN	- 188-90
	34	Me	Me	COMo	- 142-3
	35	Me	Me	CONHNMe ₂	- 135-6
15	36	Me	Me	CONHPip	- 138-9
	37	Me	Me	CONHCONHPh	3-MeO- 164-5
	38	Me	Me	CONHSO ₂ (2-ClPh)	2-Cl 97-101
	39	Me	Me	CONHSO ₂ (2-ClPh)	4-Cl 183-5
	40	Me	Me	COT _h	- 101-3
20	41	Me	Me	COP _y	- 142-3
	42	Me	Me	COT _e	- 143-5
	43	Me	Me	COBe	- 163-4
	44	Et	Me	H	- 1.616
	45	Et	Me	COT _r	- 97-8
25	46	Et	Me	COIm	- 113-4

Cpd no.	R ₂	R ₃	R ₁	(R ₄) _n	Physical constant m.p. (°) or n _D ^{RT}
47	Pr	Me	H	-	1.604
5 48	Pr	Me	COTr	-	107-8
49	Me	Me	CSMe	-	117.5-119
50	Me	Me	CSPH	-	117.5-9
51	Me	Me	CSNHPh	-	127-127.5
52	Me	Me	CO-(4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄)	-	247-9
10 53	Me	Me	COOPh	-	99-100
54	Me	Me	COOPyr (4)	-	182-4
55	Me	Me	CONH-(4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄)	-	201-3
56	Me	Me	CONHCH ₂ COOH	-	183-4
57	Me	Me	CONHCONHPh	-	165-8
15 58	Me	Me	COTr	4-OCF ₂ H	132-3
59	Me	Me	COTr	4-Cl-	141-2
60	Me	Me	CONHSO ₂ (2-ClPh)	-	175-7
61	Me	Me	COCH ₂ O(4-ClPh)	-	145-8
62	Me	Me	CONHPr ⁱ	3,5-Cl ₂	136
20 63	Me	Me	CONHCO(2-MePh)	-	157-60
64	Et	Et	H	-	1.604
65	Et	Et	COIm	-	104-6
66	Me	Me	CONHSO ₂ (2-COOEt-Ph)	-	159-62
67	Me	Me	CONHSO ₂ Ph	-	180
25 68	Me	Me	COO(CH ₂) ₂ F	-	1.551

Cpd	R ₂	R ₃	R ₁	(R ₄) _n	Physical constant
no.					m.p. (°) or n_D^{RT}
5	69	Me	Me	COO(CH ₂) ₂ CN	- 1.557
	70	Me	Me	COO(CH ₂) ₂ SiMe ₃	- 1.534
	71	Me	Me	COCH ₂ COOEt	- 87-88.5
	72	Me	Me	COCH=CH ₂	- 76-9
	73	Me	Me	COCH=CHPh	- 108
10	74	Me	Me	COOCH ₂ Fu	- 107-8
	75	Et	Et	COTr	- 71-2
	76	Pr	Me	COIm	- 109-110
	77	Me	Me	CONH ₂	- >275
	78	Me	Me	SO ₂ (4-MePh)	- 189-90
15	79	Me	Me	CSNMe ₂	- 133-4
	80	Et	Et	CHO	- 84-6
	81	Me	Pr	CHO	- 88-9
	82	Et	Et	CHS	- 59-60
	83	Me	Pr	CHS	- 50-2
20	84	Me	Me	COEt	- 77.5-79
	85	Me	Me	COO(CH ₂) ₃ Cl	- 1.562
	86	Me	Me	COOCH(Me)COOEt	- 62-3
	87	Me	Me	CSEt	- 96-8
	88	Me	Me	COSPh	- 136-136.5
	89	Me	Me	COSPyr(2)	- 137-137.5

Cpd no.	R ₂	R ₃	R ₁	(R ₄) _n	Physical constant	
					m.p.(°) or n _D ^{RT}	
90	Me	Me	COO(CH ₂) ₂ OMe	-	1.552	
5 91	Me	Me	CHS	4-CHF ₂ -		
92	Me	Me	COCOMe	-		
93	Me	Me	COCH ₂ OPh	-		

10 Example 10

2-Anilino-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine (3.98 g) was treated with sodium hydride in a similar manner to that described in Example 8. The resulting sodium salt was then treated with cyanogen bromide (2.12 g) and the mixture heated under reflux for 4 hours. The mixture was then filtered through silica gel and eluted with dichloromethane and the solution evaporated. The residue was recrystallised from ethyl acetate to give N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-N-phenylcyanamide, m.p. 153-4°. (Compound 94).

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Test Example

The compounds of the invention were subjected to various tests.

a) Foliar tests

5 Compounds were assessed for activity against one or more of the following:

Erysiphe graminis: barley powdery mildew (EG)

Erysiphe cichoracearum: cucurbit powdery mildew (EC)

Plasmopara viticola: vine downy mildew (PV)

10 Pyricularia oryzae: rice blast (PO)

Botrytis cinerea: grey mould of tomato (BC)

Aqueous solutions or dispersions of the compounds at the desired concentration, including a wetting agent, were sprayed onto the appropriate plant and then inoculated by
15 spraying with spore suspensions of the fungi or by dusting or shaking diseased material over the treated plants for the Erysiphe spp.. Plants were then kept under controlled environment conditions suitable for maintaining plant growth and development of the disease. After an
20 appropriate time, the degree of infection of the leaf surface is visually estimated.

Compounds were considered active if they gave greater than 50% control of the disease at a concentration of 500 ppm (w/v) or less.

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(b) Soil pathogen test

In these tests compounds were assessed for activity against Rhizoctonia solani (RS)

Flasks containing maize meal/sand were inoculated with
5 the test fungus and then incubated. The maize meal/sand
cultures were used to infest potting compost which was
then put into plastic pots. Aqueous solutions or
dispersions of the compounds, including a wetting agent,
were added to the pots to give a desired concentration of
10 compound in each pot. Control pots were set up by adding
similar solutions or dispersions without the test
compound. Immediately after application of the test
compound each pot was sown with a number of cabbage
seeds. The seeds were covered with treated infested soil
15 and the pots incubated under controlled environment
conditions suitable for plant growth and development of
the disease. The number of emerged cabbage seedlings is
counted and percentage disease control calculated by
comparison with the untreated infested pots.

20 Compounds were considered active if they gave greater
than 50% control of the disease at a concentration of 300
parts by weight of compound or less per million parts by
volume of soil.

Activities were demonstrated as follows (+ = active).

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Compound		BC	EG	EC	PV	PO	RS
No							
5	1	+	+				
	2	+	+				
	3				+		
	4	+			+		
	5	+	+				
10	6	+	+				+
	9		+	+	+		+
	10			+	+		+
	11			+			+
	12			+			+
	13		+	+	+	+	+
15	14		+	+	+	+	
	15			+			+
	16				+		
	17		+		+		
	18		+		+		
20	19		+	+			
	20		+				
	21			+			
	22			+			
	23		+	+	+	+	

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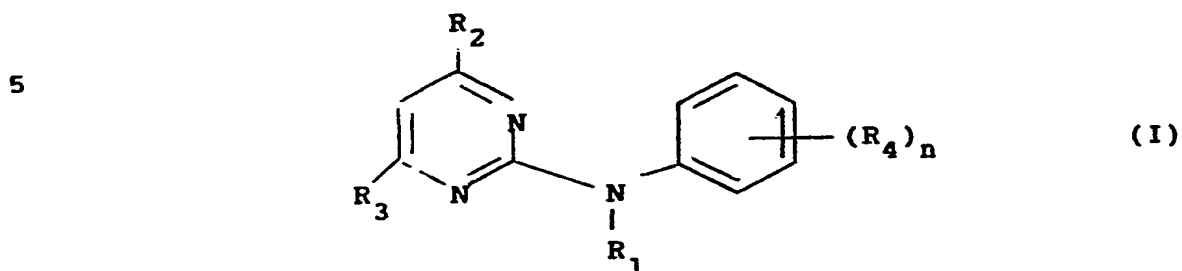
	Compound No	BC	EG	EC	PV	PO	RS
5	26				+		
	27				+		
	28				+		
	29				+		
	37				+		
10	38		+				
	39		+				
	45	+					
	46	+	+				
	59			+	+	+	+
15	60	+	+				
	61			+	+		
	62			+			
	63		+	+			
	66	+	+				
20	67	+					

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CLAIMS

1) Compounds of general formula I



in which

10 n is 0, 1 or 2;

R₁ is

- a) the group -CXR₅, where X is oxygen or sulphur and R₅ is hydrogen, a nitrogen or sulphur containing heterocyclic group, which
- 15 can contain other hetero atoms, optionally substituted alkenyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkyl substituted by aryloxy, or optionally substituted mono- or dialkylamino; or R₅ is the group -NHR₆, where R₆ is
- 20 substituted amino, substituted carbamoyl, optionally substituted alkylsulphonyl, acyl or arylsulphonyl, and when n is 0 or when X is sulphur, R₅ can also be alkyl, haloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl,
- 25 alkoxycarbonylalkyl or arylamino;

- 5 b) cyano or the group $-CXYR_7$, where X and Y are the same or different and are oxygen, sulphur or optionally substituted imino and R_7 is optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, acyl or a nitrogen or sulphur containing heterocyclic group, which can contain other hetero atoms; or
- c) when n is 1 or 2 and at least one R_4 group is haloalkoxy, R_1 can be hydrogen;
- 10 R_2 and R_3 are the same or different and are alkyl, and
- R_4 is alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, nitro or cyano.
- 15 2) Compounds according to claim 1. in which R_2 and R_3 are both methyl.
- 3) Compounds according to claim 1 or 2. in which n is 0.
- 20 4) Compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 3, in which R_1 is $-COR_5$, where R_5 is 1-(1,2,4-triazolyl) or 1-imidazolyl or is $-COOR_7$, in which R_7 is C_{1-7} -alkyl, optionally substituted by C_{1-7} -alkylamino.

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- 5) Compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 3, in which R_1 is $-CSR_5$, wherein R_5 is hydrogen or alkyl.
- 5 6) Compounds of formula I as described in claim 1, in which R_5 is hydrogen, and R_3 and R_4 are different or are both ethyl.
- 10 7) A fungicidal composition comprising a compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in admixture with an agriculturally acceptable diluent or carrier.
- 15 8) A method of combating a fungus at a locus infested or liable to be infested therewith, which comprises applying to the locus a fungicidally effective amount of a compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6.

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